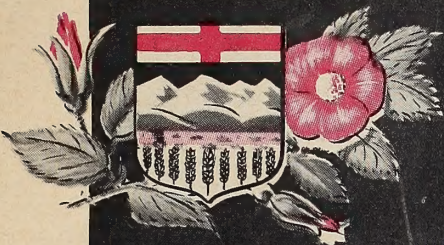


TO

MR. BERNARD A. OWER,
LIBRARIAN,
BUREAU OF STATISTICS,
OTTAWA, ONTARIO.

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ALBERTA NEWSLETTER

- NEW POWDERED MILK PLANT
- BENTONITE PLANT
- MOBILE HOMES
- TOWN OF ST. PAUL



DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND DEVELOPMENT
HON. A. R. PATRICK, MINISTER

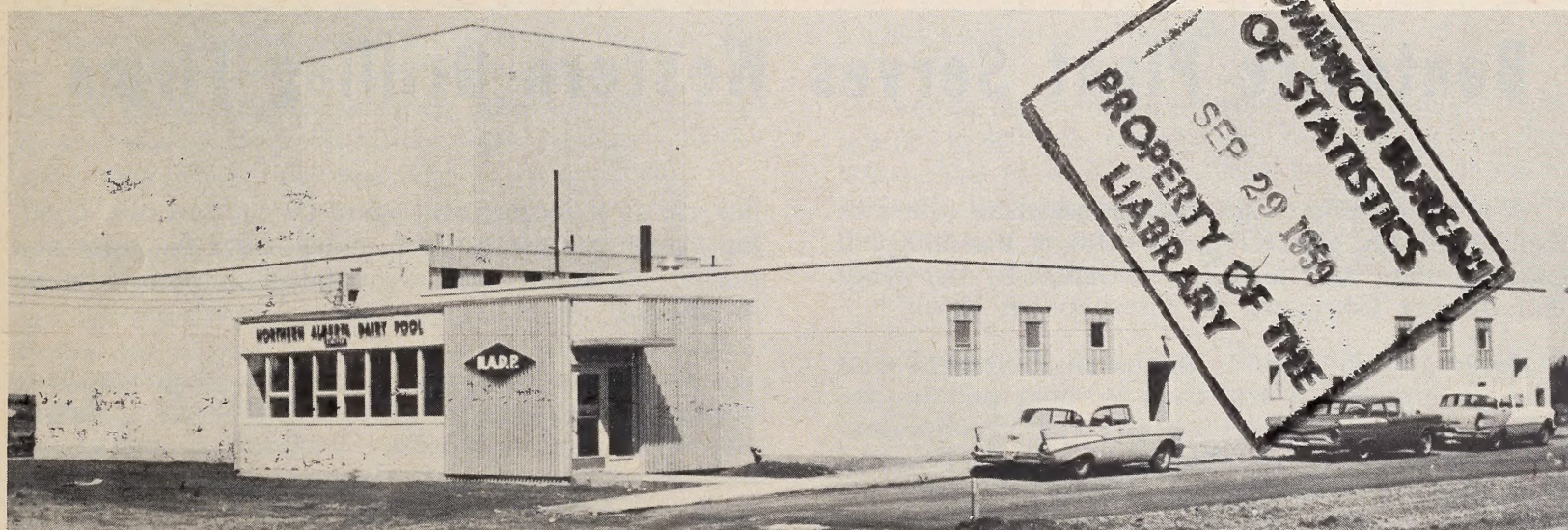
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BRANCH
R. MARTLAND, DIRECTOR

VOL. 3, No. 4

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA

SEPTEMBER, 1959

NEW POWDERED MILK PLANT AT CAMROSE



Northern Alberta Dairy Pool operates the province's first spray type powdered milk enterprise from the Camrose plant.

The first spray type powdered milk manufacturing plant in Alberta and the second of its kind in Western Canada has gone into production at Camrose. Containing the most modern of equipment, the plant was erected by the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool at a cost exceeding \$400,000.

The operation is geared to produce 750 pounds of powdered milk per hour. Approximately eight pounds of powder can be extracted from 100 pounds of skim milk.

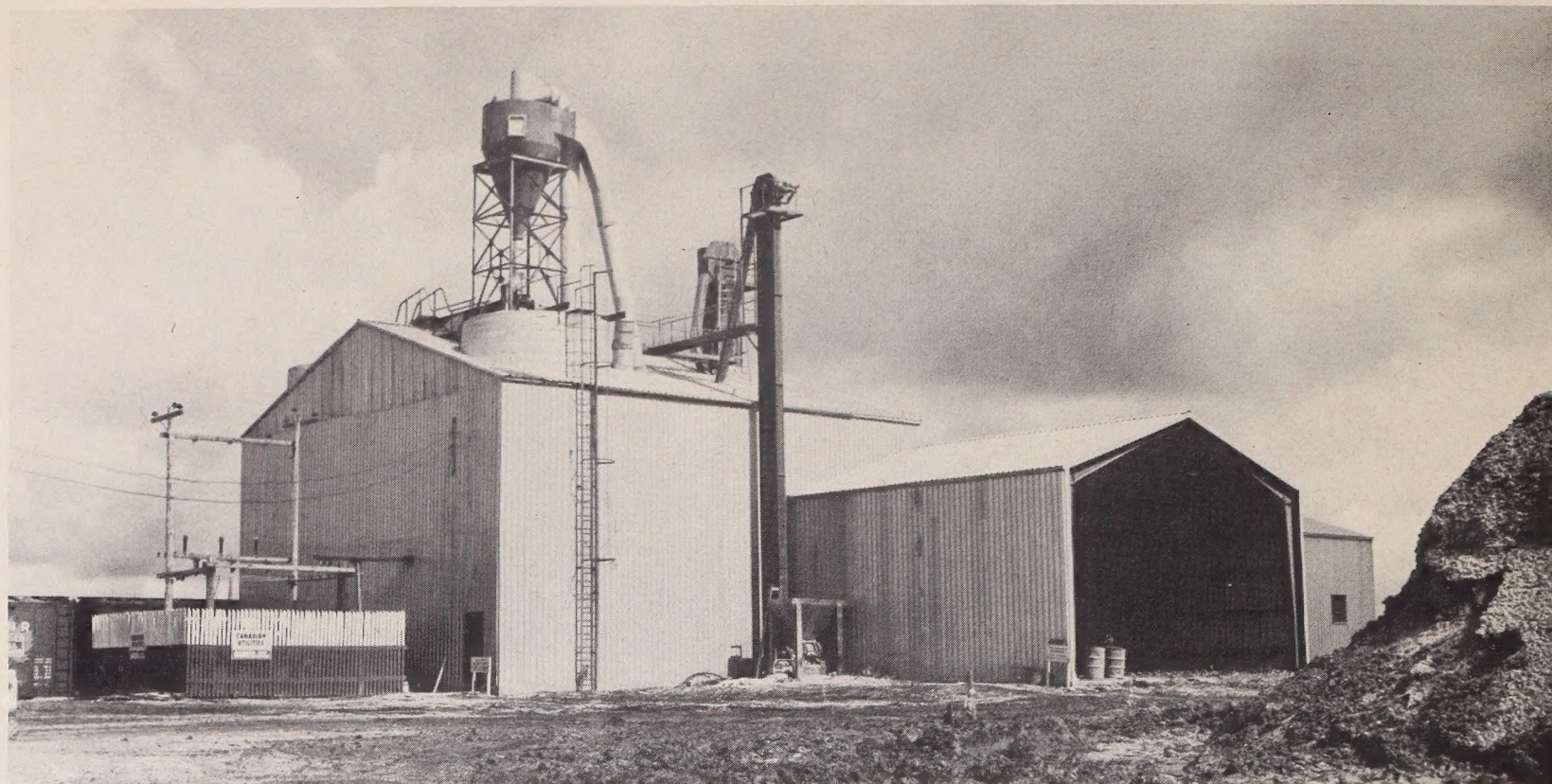
The whole milk used in the plant process is pasteurized and separated into skim milk and cream. The skim milk is passed through another pasteurizer and through evaporators where water is extracted. When the liquid milk is about 45 percent solids it is sprayed through two drying chambers and high speed cyclone driers. The powder is then sifted, bagged and weighed, ready for shipment.

The process employed at the Camrose plant is unique in that at no time is the milk or powder subjected to temperatures above 98 degrees F, the normal body temperature of a cow. The full flavor of the milk is thus kept intact.

Water from the cream gained in the initial separation is also extracted until the residual fluid is 99 percent butter-fat. Known as butter-oil, the fluid can be stored at room temperature without souring or spoiling.

The powdered milk and the butter-oil is sold to bakeries, butter and ice cream manufacturers in the four western Canadian provinces. It is not available to the general public.

It is expected normal operation staff will total ten persons.



The \$400,000 Magcobar plant is located a quarter-mile from Rosalind village. Company mine is about 10 miles south of plant.

Bentonite Plant Serves Western Drilling Firms

A new addition to the list of industries allied to Alberta's oil and natural gas wealth is the \$400,000 Bentonite plant constructed at Rosalind by the Magcobar Mining Company, an international firm.

Bentonite, an additive to the fluid used in well drilling operations, is the main product and is processed from substantial deposits of clay in the Rosalind area. Other drilling supplies produced at Rosalind include processed barium sulphate, and lignite.

Barium sulphate used in Magcobar's Alberta operation is mined in British Columbia. Because of its extreme density, 4.4 times that of water, it is used to add that quality to drilling mud. The grade of lignite processed at Rosalind, is used as a thinner for drilling muds.

Located on a 20 acre site, the plant is capable of producing 250 tons of material in a 24 hour period. Approximately 4,000 acres of land are on lease in the area, assuring ample clay supplies for a 20-30 year period. The deposits of bentonite vary from 8 to 10 feet in thickness, and yield from 80 to 100 barrels of high grade product per ton.

Beds of bentonite are found in several areas of Alberta, although none have previously been exploited. Limited production was under way for some time in the Drumheller area where the operation was associated with coal mining.

Bentonite is derived from volcanic ash and is used to control the viscosity of drilling mud. It also

has use as a decolorizing agent for various oils, bonding agent in foundry sand molds, filler in paper and rubber products, and as a catalyst in petroleum refining.

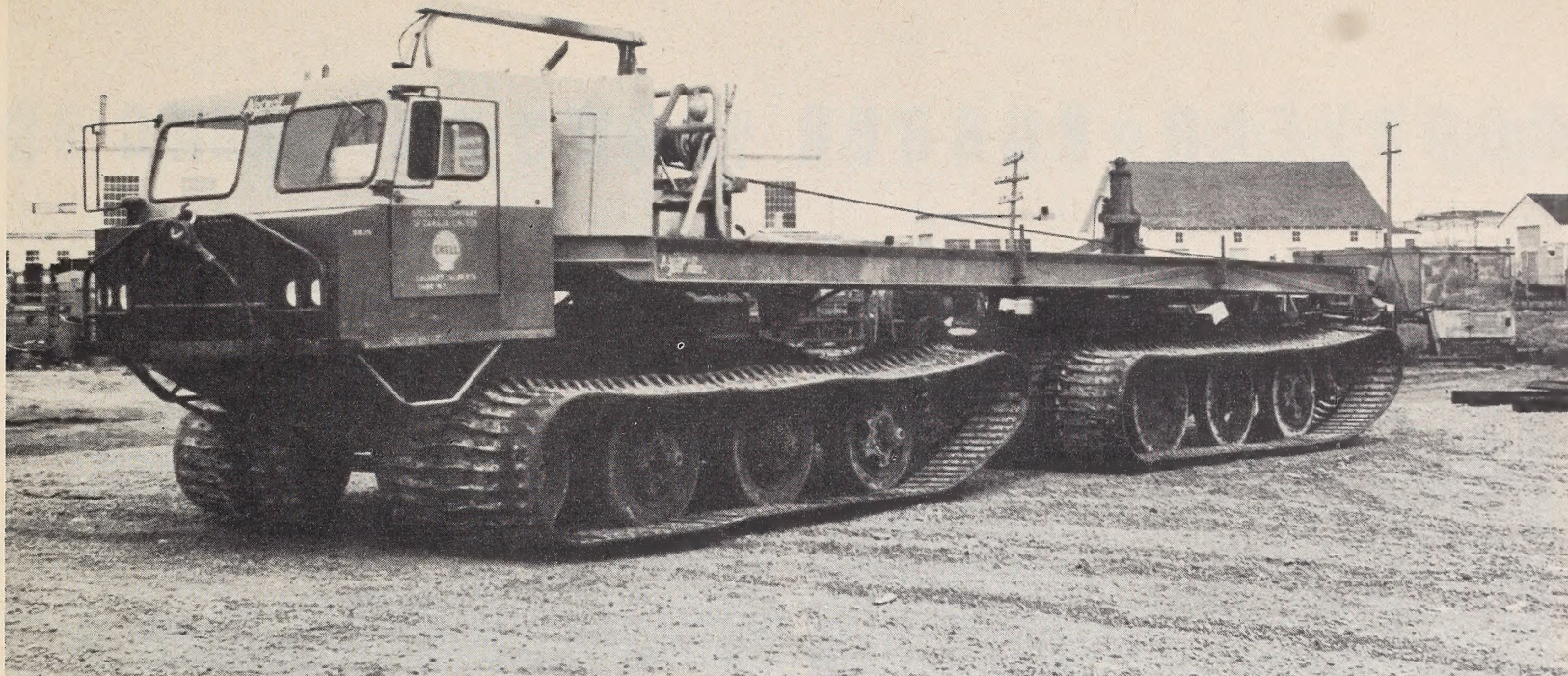
Prior to building at Rosalind, the Magcobar Mining Company spent an estimated \$150,000 in bentonite exploration in Alberta. The Rosalind district was selected as the plant site because of substantial deposits of drilling mud clays; high quality foundry clays, and deposits to meet the requirements of industries needing clays in the montmorillonite class.

The Rosalind bentonite is mined at the plant site 10 miles south of the town. A conveyor system feeds the clay into a slicer where it is cut into small chunks. A 60-foot long gas-fired furnace with a rotating barrel is used to dry the clay, after which it is milled to a powder-like consistency and bagged for shipment.

Magcobar's barium sulphate, known as 'Baryte' is processed in a similar manner.

The plant is presently operating on a one-shift basis with five employees. Weekly payroll at peak operation of three shifts daily will be approximately \$1,000.

The Rosalind plant is the only one of its kind in Canada. Its products will replace those previously imported from the United States at an annual approximate cost of \$1,400,000.00.



HUGE CARRIERS EASILY CROSS MUSKEG

Seven years of development preceded manufacture of the first Nodwell carriers in 1956. These specially designed tracked vehicles built by a Calgary firm, Robin-Nodwell Mfg. Ltd., enable transport of heavy loads over mud and muskeg to hitherto inaccessible areas. Oil and timber companies now are using the machines in South America, Louisiana, Alaska, Ontario, North West Territories and Alberta. Proving ground for the unique vehicles was Alberta, where extremes in climate and terrain provided the most rigorous test conditions.

Robin-Nodwell builds seven different types of vehicles. They range from a one-ton scout car for carrying personnel and light supplies, to a 20-ton equipment carrier. Recent modification has adapted one model to a log skidder to facilitate logging in summer seasons. Another modified unit was used this summer as a barge unloader along a remote coastline of Alaska. This carrier will travel through four feet of water, transporting seven-ton payloads from the deck of an ocean barge to inland depots.

Track mounted field kitchens, self propelled or trailer type, and trailer type sleeper cabins with four-man accommodation complement the carrier line. Larger kitchens are built with folding wings and will seat 24 men. A powered kitchen will tow up to four sleeper units.

Key to the Nodwell's exceptional traction in soft footing is a 28" to 48" wide rubber tracks with steel lug bars closely bolted along an open centre. Track bases are six to ten feet long, with the larger units having a tandem drive set-up. This design gives a maximum ground pressure of two pounds per square inch under load for all the vehicles.

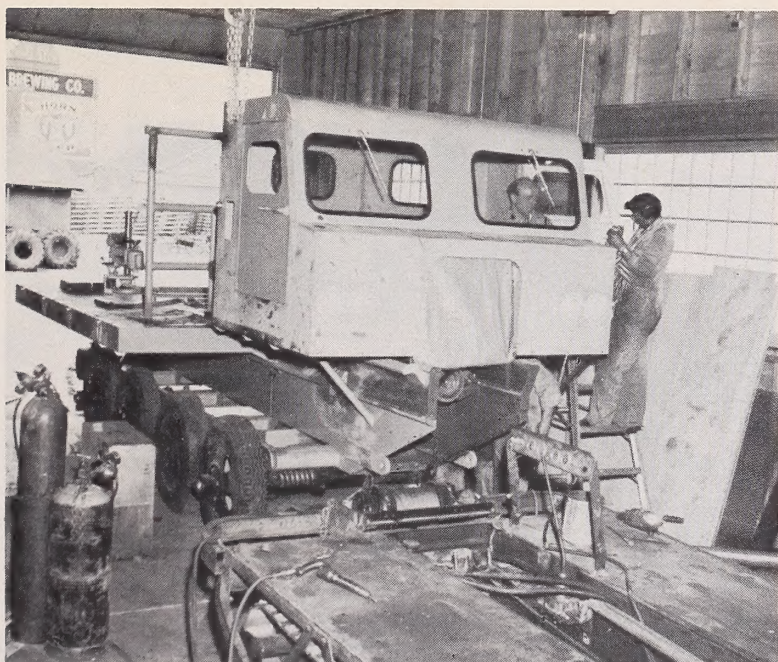
Construction begins with welded steel frame and body, and machined axles, all made by Robin-Nodwell. Heavy coil springs are obtained from an Edmonton manufacturer. Molded rubber drive sprockets are made by a Calgary company, as are the spring steel grouser bars for mounting on track. Other components such as motors, gear boxes and electrical systems are imported, mainly from Canadian manufacturers.

Gas and diesel motors are used for power, from six cylinder to V8s. The largest carrier has two V8 motors, synchronized front and rear drive. The load platform is eight feet by 20 feet. It weighs 20 tons and will carry a payload of up to 10 tons over impassable looking quagmire. The smallest unit has a six-foot by six-foot platform and will haul up to 2,500 pounds. Road speeds of the various machines range from a crawl to nearly 20 miles per hour.

Production time on the carriers is two to three weeks, depending on size and the number of accessories.

Robin-Nodwell Mfg. Ltd. also produces augur grain loaders, grain box hydraulic hoists, power take-off posthole diggers, seismic drill bits and high pressure valves.

Total working space of the plant is approximately 34,000 square feet. The company employs an average of 140 persons. The firm is located at 50 Ave. and 1 St. S.W., Calgary.

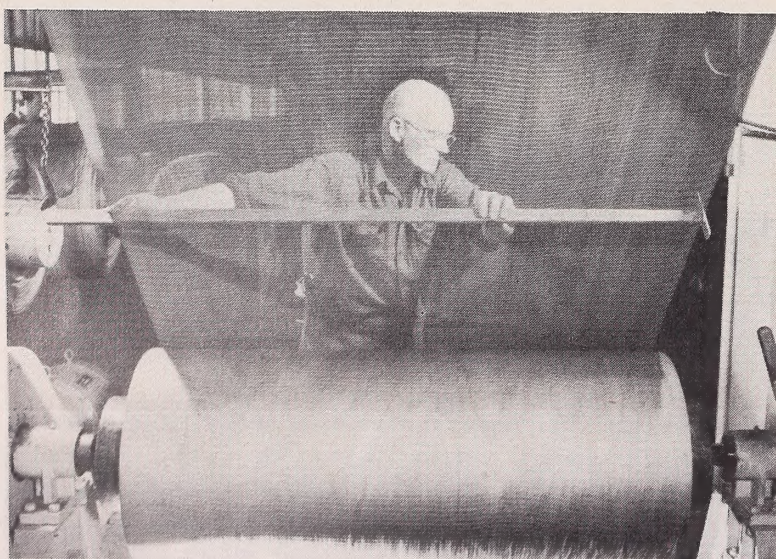
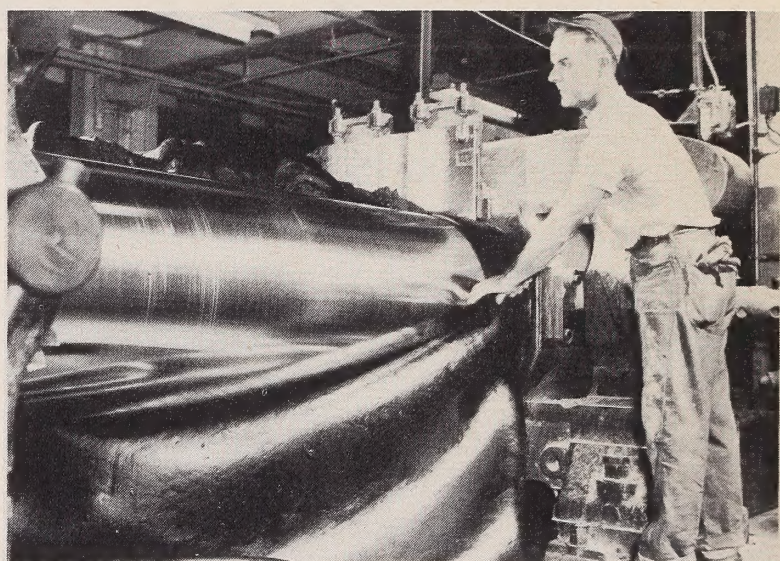


GOODYEAR RUBBER NOW BUILDING \$4



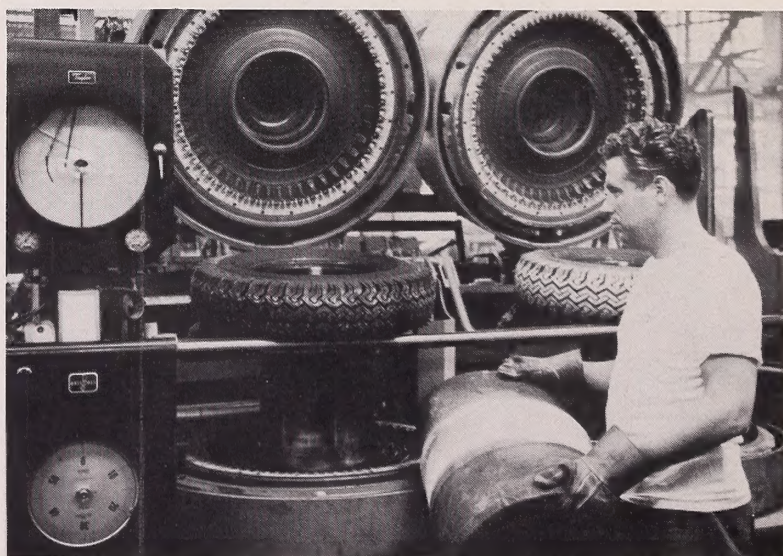
The raw rubber begins its journey in the tire plant at the Banbury Mixer. Operator prepares to send rubber bales into giant machine where it will be mixed with carbon black, oxidizers and other strengthening agents.

The rubber compound is prepared for the various manufacturing processes on the warm-up mill. This consists of two large steel rollers which knead the compound until it is soft and pliable. Workman removes a batch before it is sent by conveyor to next operation.

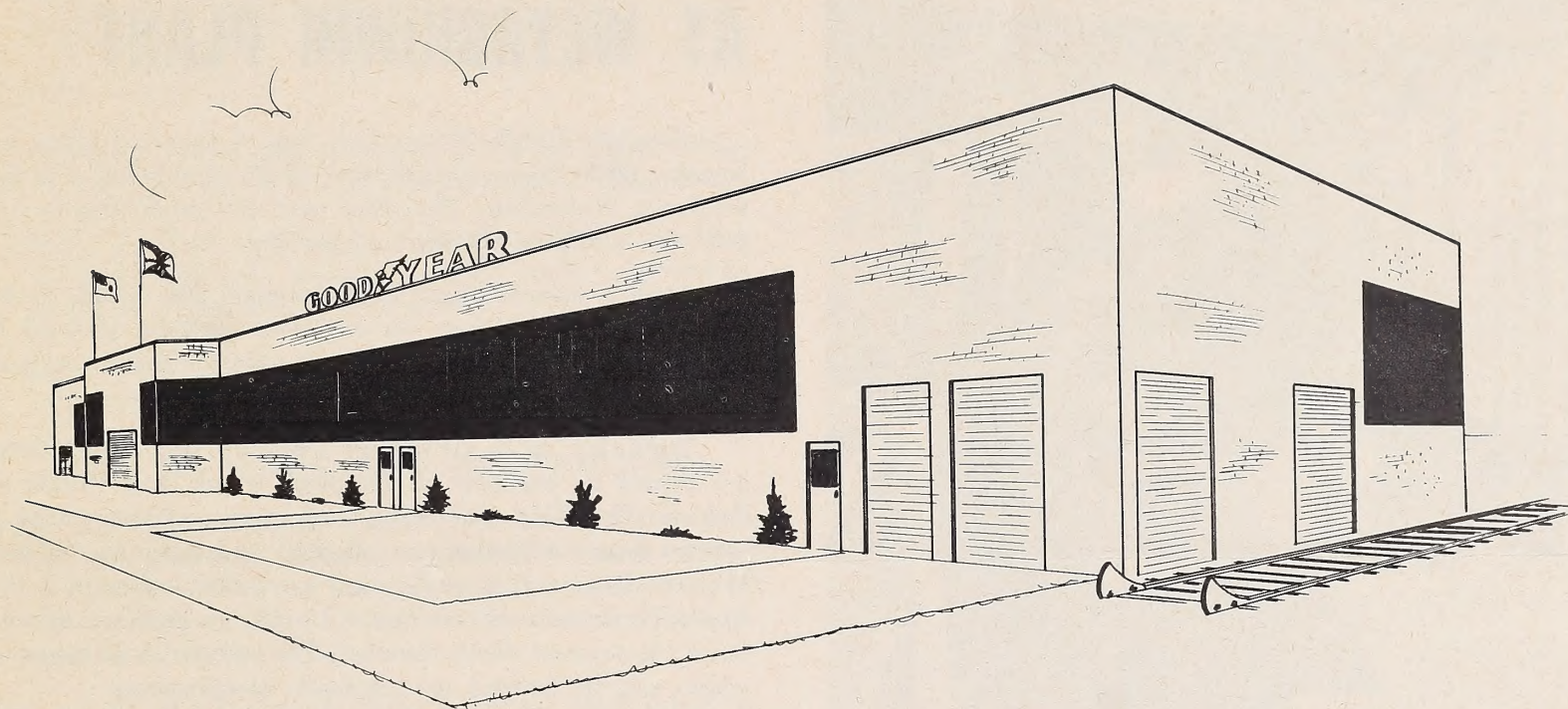


The tire fabric — either rayon or nylon — enters Goodyear exclusive 3-T process which tempers the cord much as steel is tempered. Under exacting conditions of tension, temperature and time, the cord is brought to its maximum strength and resiliency while its tendency to stretch is removed.

Here the tires are cured or vulcanized. In the foreground are "green" tires as they come from the tire-builder. The operator places them in the Bag-O-Matic which simultaneously cures and forms them into the familiar tire shape. The open machine contains two completed tires.



0,000 TIRE FACTORY AT MEDICINE HAT



Drawing shows what Medicine Hat plant of The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. of Canada Ltd. will look like. Building will be 700 ft. long and 120 ft. wide with complete tire production facilities on one floor. Raw materials enter far end and emerge at railway siding as completed tires. Plant is located on 75-acre site and is built so that it can be readily expanded.

Construction of a \$4,500,000 tire plant in Medicine Hat by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Canada Limited will start this month. The factory is a one storey self contained unit to produce passenger car, truck and farm tires for the Western Canadian market.

The plant itself, which will be of masonry and steel construction, will cost in excess of one million dollars. Originally with 84,000 square feet of floor space, it is being built so it can be readily expanded.

The factory is located on a 75 acre site north of the South Saskatchewan River adjacent to the main CPR main line and a quarter mile east of the Trans Canada highway.

Machinery valued at an excess of \$3,500,000 will be housed in the oblong shaped building, designed to conform to production flow within its 120 foot by 700 foot dimensions. Raw materials will enter one end of the structure, pass through the several stages of processing along the length of the plant, and shipped as finished product from the opposite end.

Offices will be housed along a 20 foot bay occupying most of one side. Laboratories, staff lunch room and other services will also be housed in this area. Main entrance will be through a door on the long side of the building.

The company will initially employ 135 persons, most of whom will be recruited locally. Rapid expansion is forecast and plant officials suggest a million dollar a year payroll would be achieved rapidly.

The factory will use 8.3 million cubic feet of gas a month, obtained from a natural gas well adjacent

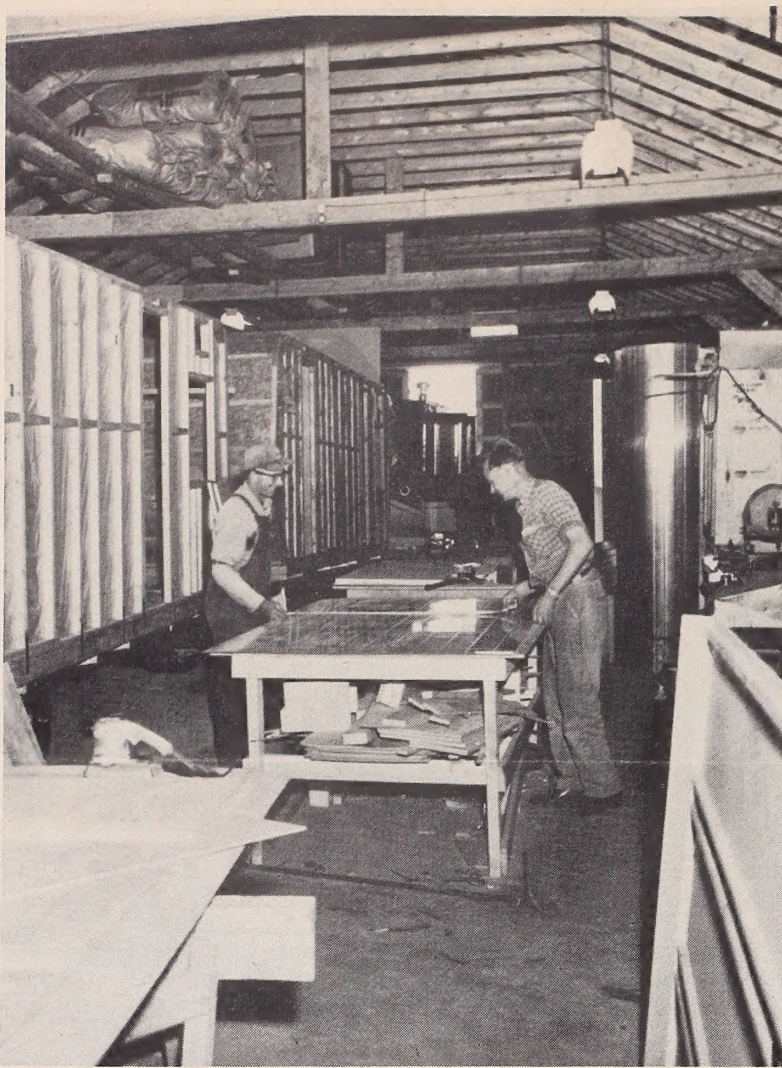
to the Goodyear property. The firm has purchased mineral rights to the well. In addition, the manufacturing operation will consume 1 million KWH of electricity and 43 million gallons of raw water.

The company will also manufacture tread rubber at this plant to service the expanding re-tread business.

Decision to build a new plant was made as present tire production facilities were approaching capacity and decision to build in the west was based on recent growth of the western market and anticipated growth in the next few years. The firm has four other plants in Canada, at New Toronto, Ontario; Bowmanville, Ontario; St. Hyacinthe, Quebec and Quebec City.

Opening of the Medicine Hat factory in September, 1960 will highlight the 50th anniversary of the firm. The company manufactures not only tires, but foam rubber, packaging film, rubber soles and heels, neolite, molded rubber goods, hose, conveyor belting, and operates an aircraft wheel and brake assembly plant. Tire manufacturing range is in 800 sizes from four inch pneumatic tires for industrial trucks to giant earthmover tires weighing many hundreds of pounds. During World War II it produced bullet-proof fuel tanks, life rafts and other war materials.

Announcement of the company's intentions culminated many months of investigation and negotiation by firm officials, assisted by officials of the Alberta Government's Industrial Development Branch of the Department of Industry and Development.



Glendale Mobile Homes are constructed on an assembly basis at the Wetaskiwin plant. Three trailers in varying stages of construction are shown here.

MOBILE HOMES NOW MANUFACTURED AT WETASKIWIN PLANT

Glendale Mobile Homes Ltd., one of Canada's oldest and largest mobile home manufacturers have established a branch factory at Wetaskiwin. The plant went into production in mid-July and is turning out one unit per day.

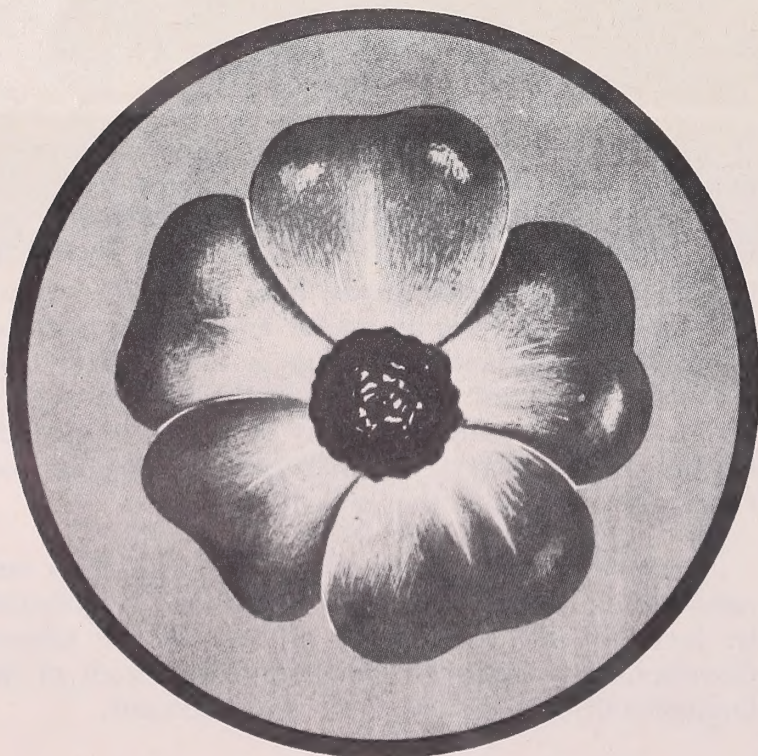
Models manufactured at the present time range in size from 16 feet to 27 feet. An expansion program planned for early 1960 will provide for the assembly of deluxe units up to 50 feet in length.

Operating on a continuous assembly line basis, models are started at one end of the plant where steel chassis are welded. The floor, side walls, and room partitions made of various types of lumber are attached and furniture installed. Woodworking such as cupboards, wardrobes, bathroom is then finished and the roof attached. All units are insulated to withstand the severest winter weather. The exterior is of aluminum which can be painted to customer's specifications.

In addition to the travel trailers the factory is geared to produce commercial units to act as offices, cook houses and bunk houses for construction and oil development projects.

The Wetaskiwin plant will serve the Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia market areas. Approximately 25 men are employed with an annual payroll of more than \$75,000.

Alberta manufacturing concerns are being invited to take an active part in the promotion of a "Buy Alberta" program born of a conference of business and government leaders last year. Accompanying a color proof of the wild rose emblem reproduced here is the following letter, sent by Richard Martland, the Director of the Provincial Government's Industrial Development Branch.



Dear Sir:

Many thriving new industries have been established in Alberta during recent years to take advantage of the rapidly expanding wholesale and retail markets. A large number of these new manufacturing concerns are producing, successfully, materials that previously were imported into the province.

To encourage the healthy growth of Alberta industry generally, the Alberta Government has fostered formation of a citizen's committee to promote recognition and increased sales of all Alberta-made products. The committee includes representatives of industry, agriculture, labour, consumer groups and government.

A tremendous response to a questionnaire sent to commercial concerns throughout Alberta encouraged this committee to select an emblem to identify the Alberta-made products and stimulate public recognition. Chosen was a stylized form of the Alberta floral emblem, "The Wild Rose". This emblem may be prominently displayed on materials produced within the province. Producers will thereby benefit from a timed promotional campaign. Slogans may be selected by the individual concerns to best suit their own particular needs.

Attached is a color proof of the emblem. Its size is variable according to your needs. It may be used in full color, or in black and white. It may be used as a die for impression purposes, or it may be used as a die-cut tag applied to your product or imprinted on your present labels. The method of use is up to you and procurement of labels or stickers should be arranged through your own supplier.

We hope you will take part in this program and that you will advise us when your products will be identified with this symbol.

Yours very truly,

Richard Martland,
Assistant Deputy Minister.

PM/hm
Att'

TOWN OF ST. PAUL

Location: In census division No. 12 The town is located 138 miles northeast of Edmonton on Highway No. 28, and on the CNR.

Altitude: 2,130 feet.

Temperature: Average summer, 53 degrees; average winter, 19 degrees; average annual, 32 degrees.

Rainfall: Average annual rainfall, 10.71 inches; average annual snowfall, 40.8 inches; average total precipitation, 14.79 inches.

Geology: Bedrock is of the Belly River formation of the upper Cretaceous age. This strata is a series of interlayered sandstone, shale and clay of various tints of grey, green, brown and yellow.

Soils: The surrounding district includes three soil zones—shallow black, transition and gray-wooded. Wheat is the principal crop grown in the shallow black zone with mixed farming practiced in the other zones.

History: St. Paul's origin dates back to 1896 when a Metis colony was established on four townships of land by Father Lacombe, famed Roman Catholic missionary. The reserve failed, and the land was opened to white settlers in 1909. St. Paul de Metis was erected a village June 14, 1912, and was incorporated as the Town of St. Paul December 15, 1936.

Natural gas was discovered in the district in 1947. In 1926 fifty-one families escaping from the Irish Rebellion settled in the area.

The Roman Catholic Diocese of St. Paul was created by the Vatican in 1948. It extends from the boundary of British Columbia, south of the 55th latitude, and north of the 54th latitude and the Saskatchewan River where the two intersect.

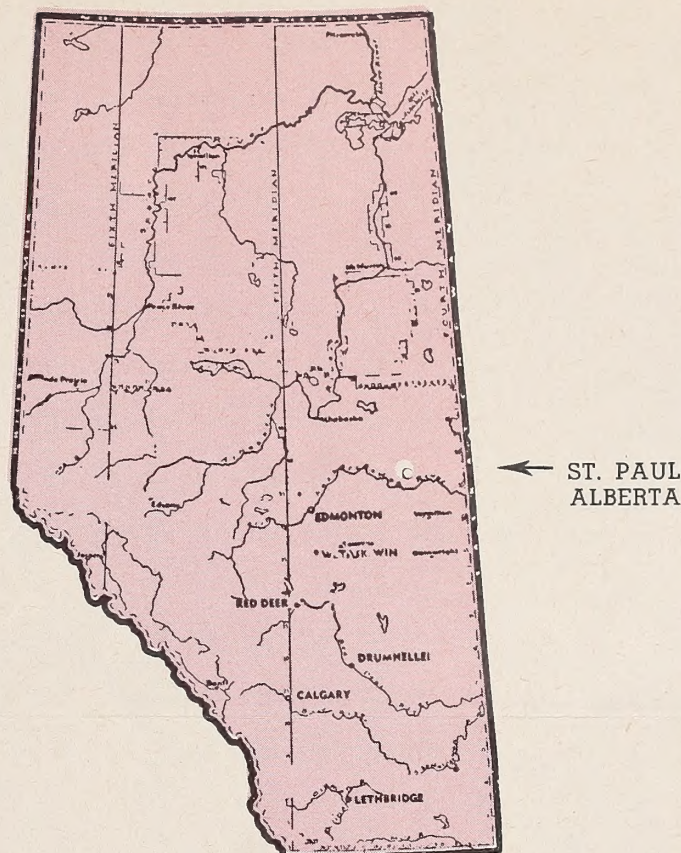
Living Conditions: St. Paul is the religious, cultural, health and trading centre of a large and prosperous mixed farming district. It stands in an area of woodland and lakes that provide ample recreation opportunities. In the town there is a covered skating and hockey arena, five sheet curling rink, and exhibition grounds.

There is transportation by rail, bus and truck. Four churches serve the spiritual needs of the community. Education facilities are provided for grades 1 to 12.

Administration: The town is governed by a mayor elected for a two-year term, and six councillors, two elected each year for three year terms. A secretary-treasurer carries out the policies set by council.

Law Enforcement: The town is policed by an RCMP detachment. There is a resident police magistrate, and a justice of the peace.

Building Regulations: Plans for all new buildings, alterations or removals must be submitted to council for approval. The electrical code conforms



to the Alberta Electrical Protection Act, and provincial health regulations govern sanitary installations. Gas installations must comply with town bylaws.

Fire Protection: A volunteer fire brigade has at its disposal adequate equipment to ensure efficient fire protection.

Tax Structure: Mill rate in 1958 was 60 mills public school, and 60 mills separate school made up of 16 municipal, 39 separate school, 39 public school and 5 hospital. Assessment was \$435,930, land 100 per cent of value; \$1,797,940 improvements, 100 per cent of fair value; \$395,645 business, and \$92,800 power.

Area: Total area of town, 1,202 acres; streets and lanes, 383 acres, and parks and playgrounds, 200 acres. There are 13.58 miles of roads, streets and lanes, and 7.61 miles of concrete sidewalk.

Sewer and Water Main Mileage: Sanitary sewers, 6.69 miles; water mains, 6.69 miles; water supply mains, 7.49 miles.

Power: Three phase 60-cycle power is supplied by Canadian Utilities Ltd. from their steam-electric plants at Vegreville and Vermilion. Residential rate is \$1.30 for the first 10 kwh; next 25 kwh at 5c per kwh; next 100 kwh at 3c per kwh; all over 135 kwh at 2½c per kwh. Minimum monthly charge is \$1.50. Special commercial and power service rates are available.

Water: Water is obtained from St. Cyr Lake, 7.49 miles southeast of the town. Minimum rate for the first 2,000 gallons or less used per month is \$3.00 plus \$1.75 sewerage charges. Rate for all over 2,000 gallons is ten cents per 100 gallons. Business rates are the same except sewerage charge varies from \$3.50 to \$30 per month.

Natural Gas: Is supplied from local wells under a franchise by the Plains Western Gas and Electrical Company. Rates: first 2 mcf or less, \$2.00; next 30 mcf, 40c per mcf; next 30 mcf, 36c per mcf; next 138 mcf, 29c per mcf; over 200 mcf, 25c per mcf.

Fuel: L.P. gas with a heat value of 2521 btu per gallon at 60 degrees F is available at \$6.50 per 100-pound cylinder, or 18 cents per gallon. Diesel fuel with a heat value of 135,000 to 140,000 btu per gallon costs 18.5 cents per gallon winter grade, and 17.5 cents per gallon summer grade. Coal is available.

Natural Resources: Wheat and coarse grains, forage crops and legumes, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, dairy products, poultry products, straw, honey, furs, natural gas, sand and gravel.

Government Offices: Federal: Post office, RCMP, Veterans Affairs regional office, Indian Affairs agency and school. Provincial: Alberta Government Telephones, Court House, district agriculturist and home economist, Public Works engineer, Fish and Game officer, liquor store, school division office, Treasury Branch, health unit. Municipal: Town hall housing secretary-treasurer, public works superintendent and assistant, foreman, fire hall, public library, RCMP office, school district, municipal district.

Health Services: The St. Theresa Hospital is operated by the Sisters of Charity. There are 66 beds, 24 bassinets and a staff of five graduate nurses, three nurses' aides, lab technician, X-ray technician and 14 other employees. The North Eastern Alberta Health Unit with headquarters at St. Paul is staffed by a doctor, three nurses, a sanitary inspector and a steno-technician. Other services include two medical doctors, one dentist, two drug stores, one veterinarian, one chiropractor, one optometrist and one funeral director.

Professional and Skilled Services: One public accountant, two lawyers, three beauty parlors, three barber shops, three watch repair shops.

Transportation: Daily railiner service to Edmonton and return; trucking service and bus service.

Communications: Alberta Government Telephones; Canadian National Telegraph; post office; Lloydminster radio station; The St. Paul Journal, a weekly newspaper of 1,955 circulation.

Financial Facilities: Canadian Bank of Commerce, Treasury Branch, Savings and Credit Union.

Hotels: Donald, Lavoie.

Churches: Greek Catholic, Pentecostal, Roman Catholic, United.

Lodges and Service Clubs: Eastern Star, Knights of Columbus, Masonic, Canadian Legion, Ladies' Auxiliary, Hospital Guild, Senior and Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Societies: Agricultural, fish and game, home and school, Red Cross, musical, Toastmasters Club.

Schools: The St. Paul School District is operated by the Catholic School Board. Grades 1-12 are taught to approximately 500 pupils. Optional subjects are art, music, French, commercial subjects and shop.

A school for non-Catholic pupils is operated by the Glen Avon Separate School District for nearly 200 pupils.

An Indian residential school is located 2½ miles west of the town and offers full academic courses.

Cultural Activities: St. Paul public library is supported by the town, membership fees and provincial grant. It is open every Thursday. School activities include music, art, drama and various crafts. There is a Sea Cadet band and an Indian School band.

Youth Activities: Boys — Scouts, Cubs, Sea Cadets, Army Cadets, 4-H club, calf club. Girls—Girl Guides, Catholic Action group, 4-H club, calf club.

Sports: Curling, baseball, basketball, badminton, bowling, tennis, softball, hockey and swimming. There is a covered arena and curling rink.

Fairs: A two-day rodeo, and a two-day baseball tournament are feature attractions in the area.

Historic Sites: The Roman Catholic rectory built in 1900.

Co-operatives: Northern Alberta Dairy Pool, Alberta Wheat Pool, United Grain Growers, Co-op Super Market, Co-op Frozen Food lockers.

Population: Town population, 1956 census, 2,348. Town population, 1958, 2,560. Trading area population, 21,372. The trading area extends 20 miles to the south, 45 miles north, 20 miles west, 30 miles east.

Industrial Development: Farming is the chief industry in the area. The St. Paul Foundry Ltd. has grown from a blacksmith shop established in 1909 into an industry employing 40 persons year-round, and 150 at season peaks. There are two bottling works, a creamery and a hatchery. Five gas wells are located within a half-mile of the town.

Desirable industrial sites are available.

For further information about St. Paul write

**SECRETARY-TREASURER
TOWN OF ST. PAUL
St. Paul, Alberta**

or

Director of Industrial Development
Legislative Building
Edmonton, Alberta